

BUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1890.

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The No-Democracy Cry.

The efforts of such Democrats as have pooled issues with PLATT to show that Tammany Hall does not represent the Demoeratic party, is in fact an effort to show that there is no Democracy in the town. Their proposition is that at a time when the party has been clubbed and humiliated by the most relentiess foe that has confronted it for years, or in all its history, there is no organised body in New York city which can raise the recognized party standard and denounce Its enemies with the authoritative weight of partisan representatives.

Although the Republican party is in power and needs no protest in its behalf, the Fusion Democrats say that there is no organization in New York and no ticket through which Democrata can express unmistakably their condemnation of Republicanism past or threatening. These Demperats have turned into PLATT Democrats, and as PLATE men they have been confined to what half-hearted disapproval of the Republican cause shame squeezed out of their speakers at their ratification meeting; and even that was hissed as an offensive and dangerous impediment to the Republican boss.

The Democratic ticket here stands for an administration of the city's business such as we defy any impartial man to read the indisputable record of and deny that it deserves success on its merits. The great issue is on the Mayor. The canvass for Congressmen never has been, and cannot possibly be, forced to the front. The Mayoralty ticket engrosses all the political excitement that is visible, or that can retain its significance after it is over. Yet the anti-Democracy, the PLATT-GRACE caowd and the Mugwumps, tell us that there is no Democratic ticket here, no partisan organization; that the party is without s mouthpiece at a time when it needs help or mood never have it: that the great Democratic city of New York is dumb.

No clear-headed, honest partisan need be told of this reduction to absurdity. There is a Democratic ticket in town whose representative character is past the slanderous dispute of the anti-Democratic coalition. Its ticket stands in the name of Tammany Hall, and is headed by Hugh J. GRANT. Vote for it.

Publishers and Authors.

Whether the makers of books are fairly treated by the publishers of them is a question which London daily and weekly newspapers have been actively discussing of late. The discussion seems to have been started by Archdeacon FARBAB, who complains that he had not received from Messrs, Cas-BELL & Co. adequate remuneration for "Life of Christ." The work referred to was never taken seriously by Biblical scholars, by whom the author was known to be scarcely better qualified for his task than the late HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, it will be remembered, at one time projected a similar undertaking. The Archdeacon, however, gave the publishers just what they wanted, an ad captandum, catchpenny compilation, which delighted the large body of readers who need to have their thinking done for them, for whom even the lucid narratives of the Evangelists require interpretation. So a great many thousand copies of the book were sold, but the author, so he says, did not get an equitable proportion of the profits.

with some indignation at the bar of public opinion and allege that the Archdeacon has much to be grateful for, and nothing to complain of. As a matter of fact, they say that he cannot claim the idea, or the plan, or any of the important characteristic features, of the "Life of Christ" which he compiled. They had, it seems, prepared in their office the scheme of a popular biography of the Saviour, defining not only its scope and purpose, but indicating even the minute details. To carry out their design, which was frankly commercial, they naturally did not apply to men like Dr. WESTCOTT, or late Dr. Liddon, first, because their scholarship would have been inconvenient and misplaced rather than useful; and second, because divines of that order would not have accepted their proposal. In Archdeacon FARRAR, however, the publishers recognized the man they required, and they entered into an agreement with him. 'in pursuance of which he was to produce a popular and pleasing "Life of Christ," while they were to pay him for the manuscript \$3,000 (£600). The Archdeacon performed his part of the contract to the satisfaction of the publishers and of the public which they had in view. It may be admitted, as one of his English critics has asserted, that he did not tell any true things that were new, but, on the other hand, he told a great many new things that were not demonstrably true. One branch of his revelations was gianced at in the reply of an Oxford undergraduate, when questioned on his knowledge of the New Testament: "About the childhood of Jesus," said the undergraduate, "we know little or nothing, except what we grather from FARRAR's 'Life of Christ.' So delighted were Messrs. Cassell & Co

How much they themselves made out of the book they do not feel called upon to divulge, and we cannot see that any one has a right to biame their reticence. We do not agree with the English authors who have taken part in the discussion on the Archdeacon's side, who hold that Mesers. Cassell. & Co. were in duty bound to spread their balance sheet before the author and the public. If we sell a horse for a fixed sum So each, and the horse subsequently proves the best home of his year, the latter fact grives us no right to demand of the purchasers detailed account of his winnings in stakes and teta, with a view to what we are densed to call a fair division. If the horse had gone wrong, we certainly should not have returned the purchase money, prowided, of course, that he was a sund when he left our possession. Now books are commod-Sties as uncertain as horses; for one book that wins the bine ribbon of the market, a dozen books prove worthless. When a publisher upon himself all the rick of miscarringe in dealing with a highly speculative article. If, to offset a dogen fallures, he meets with one success, he may barely recoup himself, and it is an act of generosity, rather than an act of justice, when, over and above the stipulated price, he offers to share the outcome of good fortune with the author of that excep-

devement, a successful book.

On the whole, we do not think that the

with the Archdeacon's exemplary fulfilment

of their purpose, and with the net gains

thereof, that, as they now testify, they made

the author, in addition to the covenanted

payment of \$3,000, a voluntary gift of \$7,000,

making in all the handsome sum of \$10,000.

facts brought out in an extensive correspondence redound so much to the credit of Archdescon FARRAR as to that of his publishers. He seems to have discovered nothing unseemly in undertaking a "Life of Christ" which had been conceived and planned as a purely mercantile transaction. The only thing that he regrets is the fact that he received only about three times as many pieces of silver as had been agreed upon. We are inclined to concur with the distinguished philologist, Mr J. S. STUART-GLENNIE, in seeing a sardonic numorousness in the peculiar genesis of the English "Life of Christ," which originated not in the study of a STRAUSS or the travels of a RENAN, but in the office of a man of business, and as a signally sharp and singu larly lucrative commercial speculation.

The Manners of This Day.

It is often said and very generally be lieved that there has been a great deteriors tion in manners in our day. This is called a mannerless generation. Courtesy, we are told, has gone out of fashion, and the roughness and rudeness of a democratic period have been substituted; distinction of bearing is unknown, except we find it in the relics of the older society, and social intercourse has become free-and-easy, off-hand, inconsiderate, and inelegant.

This is an old, old complaint. It was one

of the commonplaces of the social essayists of a century and of two centuries ago. The former times were always better than these in the estimation of those who had reached an age when they had begun to live in memories rather than the actual present. The same lament is uttered over every successive generation. But Sir HEBBEBT MAXWELL shows very clearly in Blackwood's Magazine that all the time manners have really been improving. It must have been so, for civilization has been advancing steadily, and increasing civilization means increasing refinement, and the only true basis of good manners is good breeding and cultivated feeling. Sweetness of manner must be the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. It must come from an instinctive consideration for the feelings of others, a forgetfulness of self in the regard for others; and that may be called a distinctive feature of the cultivation of this period. The sentiment of humanity distinguishes this age as it distinguished no other. As Sir HERBERT says, the courtliness of the

old days, exhibited by the few, was rather an acquired and artifical grace than the real thing, which we exact to-day as the final test of good breeding. People are compelled to be more considerate than formerly. They cannot trample on the rights and feelings of others as they did when the few were masters and the many slaves. As civilization has spread and education extended, the self-respect of the mass of people has increased, and it demands consideration, and reciprocally must extend the same. Sir HERBERT speaks of the unselfishness of what he calls the humble orders of people, as exhibited in English public conveyances. It is even more marked here. The greedy, inconsiderate, pushing, jostling, elbowing man is the exception: and therefore, when THE SUN distinguished him as the human hog, the variety was at once and universally recognized. The mass of people under such circumstances are more forgetful of themselves than of others. They

self-effacement. Society also will no longer tolerate the man who poses after the fashion of many of those who prided themselves on their courtliness in the older days. He becomes a laughing stock. The well-bred man of this period is the man who does not seek to provoke attention in any way, but who forgets himself in the desire to please others or to fulfil properly his social part. Hence Thereupon Messrs, Cassell & Co. appear we have no great gentlemen, pointed out as such and conspicuous and distinguishable, as in the past. They would not be the real thing in the estimation of this day if they so asserted themselves as to excite the awe

show the very essence of good breeding in

they are not obtrusive. As Sir Henner further says, though there is less formality of dress and address than of old, the gulf between the well-bred and the ill-bred is as wide and deep as ever. Nay, it is wider and deeper than ever, for the quality of good breeding is higher and more genuine. Sincerity in place of formality marks the manners of this day. Affectation, insincerity, of itself is bad breeding. HAMERTON correctly describes the English ideal of good manners when he calls it a studied simplicity; but therein English manners are still within criticism. They ought to show the simplicity, but not the study. To be thoroughly genuine, the simplicity ought to come spontaneously; but even the affectation of it is better than the pompous artificiality of

Of course, there are now greater numbers of bad-mannered well-dressed people than ever before, for the distribution of wealth is far wider. They belong more especially to those who, having acquired money, think that good breeding is also and equally acquirable. They have mot the inward and spiritual grace which comes from Gop alone.

The Future of Oklahoma.

The agreement just made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Indian Territory will open to settlement about 3,000,000 scres and add this area to Oklahoma.

The youngest of the Territories will acordingly soon outgrow one of the objections at first made to giving it a Government of its own. Completely isolated by Indian lands, Oklahoma proper could not well be added as a county to some existing State, yet it was much smaller than any Territory that had ever been organized. The lands purchased from the Creeks and Seminoles and opened to settlement included only 1,887,800 acres, or but little more than a third as much as New Jersey. As its population required a regular government, it was at first proposed to add all of the Indian Territory not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes. That, however, would have been a breach of good faith and even of actual treaties and compacts; and accordingly resort was had to the more honest plan of beginning with what really belonged to the new Territory, and trusting to its enlargement by gradual accretion on all sides. Indeed, it was practicable at the start to take in the l'ublic Land Strip, or No Man's Land, which was aiready occupied by a population in need of laws and of executive authority, and had itself demanded to be made a Territory under the name of Cimarron. This truct, including 8.672,649 acres, was made a part e! Oklahomu, although separated from it pays money down for a manuscript, he takes by an intervening Indian tract, and the total area then reached 5,550,440 acres.

During the past year a Commission has been laboring to extend the bounds of Oklahome, and its results will be laid before Congress at the coming session. Beginning at the northeast corner of the Territory, the lower a band of fewer than ninety people all told, were found living on 228,415 acres south of the Cimerron fliver. After protracted negotiations they have consented to

accept severalty allotments and sell their surplus lands to the Government. East of them are the Sacs and Foxes, whose reservation is about thirty-five miles long, extending from the Cimarron southward to the North Fork of the Canadian River. They also have agreed to take allotments in severalty, and to sell the surplus of their lands. amounting to \$43,000 acres, to the Government. Their western line is eighteen miles east of the eastern boundary of Oklahoma. but can be directly connected with the latter through the Iowa purchase. The Kickapoon south of the Iowas, between the Deep Fork and the North Fork of the Canadian River, have thus far, we believe, shown little disposition to sell their lands. They number 240 people, and have 206,466 acres The Government offered them a large sum of money, with suitable severalty allotments, but they declined the offer in July, and there the matter rests. There is little doubt that before long they will follow the

course of their neighbors. South of the Kickapoos, and between the North Fork of the Canadian and the main river, is the reservation of the Pottawatomies. They have agreed to sell their surplus lands, amounting to about 575,877 acres. The price paid is to be the usual one of \$1.25 per acre. On the northern part of this reservation are the Shawness, and with them a like agreement has been made. About two thousand allotments are to be set out to the Indians of these two tribes, the majority of them being to the Pottawatomies. South of the latter tribe, on the right bank of the Canadian River, and extending southward to the Red, watered by the Washita, is the large reservation of the Chickasaws. The willingness of the tribe to sell its surplus lands will undoubtedly lead to the enlargement of Okla-

homa in that direction. Keeping on to the northwest we come to the reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which has now yielded about 3,000, 000 acres to Oklahoma, and has also presumably allowed a direct connection with No Man's Land, or, as it is now known, Beaver county. One more great tract only is wanting to complete the original plan. This is the Cherokee Outlet, with its 6,022,-000 acres. The negotiations for its purchase will probably be much facilitated by the ejection of the cattle men, who now occupy it as lessees, and who will be removed befor

the meeting of Congress. With this addition, which will no doubt coner or later be made, Oklahoma, which started with so small a nucleus, will be about half as large in area as North Carolina, and well enough qualified in that respect to take her place in due time among the States.

A Remarkable Portent.

People who observe every day the bronne statue of Horace Greekey at the Tribune's front door thought they noticed yesterday morning a slight change in the attitude of the Founder.

Dr. GREELEY sits a little further forward on his pedestal than he did when he was first established there. The muscles of his left hand are tenser, as if his fingers were getting ready to clutch something. The eatures of his expressive face have changed. HORACE looks as if he was blanked mad.

It may have been merely because ROBERT P. PORTER was in town yesterday. More probably, however, it is because this hater of dishonest statistics is stirred to the depths of his bronze soul by the behavior of the great newspaper which he founded. Look out aloft! If Dr. GREELEY gets off his pedestal and marches up stairs there will

The Call To Democrats.

There is no mist hanging between the Democrats of this city and those outside of it. The Southern division, which at this moment of Republican terrorism look to the welfare of the party at large with pecultarly anxious attention, see clearly the contest that has been precipitated in New York and appreciate its force. They ask ige from the organ that this central stronghold of Democratic strength is against the Republicans. They want to hear a shout of condemnation for past and uncompleted outrages of Republican policy. They want a word of cheer for victory in 1892, and they see that the only voice which can utter it in this neighborhood is that of Tammany Hall and the sup-

porters of its ticket. For a week past we have printed expressions of appeal for party solidification here where its solidification is most important. In another column there are some Southern opinions as clear in their understanding as they are impressive in their truth. We commend their consideration to the Democrats of New York city.

The people of this town have a little score to settle with the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. This centleman, failing in his scheme to make the World's Fair an annex of the Republican party, refused to allow the Fair to be held here. His course in the matter was a direct insuit to the civic pride and patriotism of the citizens of this city.

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT is behind the fusion scheme to beat the Democracy. If the Republicans can get hold of the Sheriff's office and the County Clerk's office they will be in fine shape for 1891 and 1892. Even without that hope, they are happy in the expectation of sowing confusion and division among the New York city Democrats. Mr. PLATT has a long head, and he is already preparing for 1892.

Behind this poor figurehead of a Scott stands the Republican boss. The voters of New York city will have an opportunity at the next election to show their appreciation of the services of the gentleman in thwarting their patriotic desire.

In the Seventh Congress district the Hon. EDWARD J. DUNPHY should have a majority big enough to be emphatic. He is a Democrat is in Congress now, and the your that he has already spent there offers both positive and negative reasons for putting no other man In his place

THE CAUNE OF NEW YORK. The Census Must He Corrected by All Pos.

Prom the Brooklym Review and Record. It is clear enough that If the people of the meterpoil that district were at the mercy of Acting Superintendent at teness. A. F. Childs there would be not recognite over if we were able to about a population of 1:00,000 in an cass of the Federal equimeration. But we ought and to be at the morey of atther Mr. Childs, Mr. Forser, baces tary of the Interior Robin. Provident Marrison or aver of the Congress of the United States. A renetitutions quasion is involved in this dispute. The State of Sew York is entitled to a proportionals representation in Congress and to the Blantoral College, according to the tion when compared with the seat of the Union is to respond to heat se out of a Congression and a Prinidential Elector by a fulca count we should have our remedy in the sugrame tours of the United States it simula be competent for the State of her York through its haponites lapparament at Albary, to apply for a Smandasmin, and to compet Mr. Furier to find tice correct figures.

The Bemeratte Ticket. From the Heisens World. Every friend of freedom, of boungs, and true Degree racy will cost his ballot for the struct beaded by Mugh

"I hear sidency to on the free list."
"for signed Chappie. "I was in hopes they'd put a probibitery tariff on it. I beard."

THE INCREASED TARIFF ON TOBACCO.

. Maling at the Appraisor's Office which Affects Importers and Consumers of Cigara, Importers of tobacco leaf are kicking vigabout a section in the new Tariff law. and the authorities at the Custom House ad-mit that there is justice in their protests. Schedule 7, paragraph 242 of the new Tariff law says that leaf tobacco suitable for wrap-pers, if not stemmed, shall pay a duty of \$2 a pound, and if stemmed \$2.75 a pound; but if any portion of any tobacco imported in any sale, box, or package, or in bulk shall be suftable for cigar wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco in such a package shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at \$2, and if atemmed at \$2.75. Paragraph 243 says that all other tob Paragraph 243 says that all other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and unstemmed, shall pay a duty of 35 cents a pound. Appraisements have already been made under this rulins, and importers say that if the ruling is sustained they will either have to cease importing "filter" tobacco or will have to buy it stemmed in flavana. In almost every package of this tobacco there is some that can be used for wrapers. The tobacco men are organising to protest against that paragraph of the law.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS CALLED.

The Necessity, the Time, and the Place fo Thom to Stand Together. From the Montgomery Daily Advertises

The coming election to be held in New York on the sth of November has a great deal of interest for all Detecrats throughout the Union.

For us in the South it has a special interest for we well understand that the dangerous powers of the Force bill will be directed mere immediately to our destruction, though they will ultimately desiroy the libertles of the whole United States.

It may be asked, What concern have we at the South in a purely municipal affair, even in the great city of ow York ! We answer, that the officers now to be elected will hold office in 1892 when the great battle comes on be-tween the Cevarism and absolutism of Speaker Read, leading the Republican cohorts, and the national De-

ocracy under the flag of the Constitution. The fight will probably be decided by the vote of New York, and our success largely depends on a solid front I the Democracy of the city of New York.

And the offices of Mayor and District Attorney of that city have a strong influence over a larger number of votes than any other two offices in the United States. The only tickets in the field for these offices are those out forward by the People's Municipal League on the

us part and by Tammany on the other. The People's Nunicipal League is composed of a small body of preachers and some dilettante politicians some two to four thousand strong at most, whose avowed bond of union is the principle that municipal solicers should be elected independently of party. That this avowal of independentism in municipal

natters by the P. M. L. is a shallow false protence i All honest, new parties signalize their real by non sating real representatives of their avewed principle and supporting them heartly to the very face of defeat as the old Abelition party did. The People's Mu-nicipal League formed a committee with power to neminate a ticket representing the principles of the party. This they fatled to do, but the committee called on the Republican machina headed by Boss Plat, and the County Democratic machine ruled by Boss Power and W. B. Grace, and all other representatives of the 'outa," to send in a ticket which they could all agree to support, and it would adopt it and present it to the people, as the ticket of the P. M. L. The fact that the men selected on this ticket, so far

from being non-partisan business men, were divided about equally between Republican partisan office-helders or beaten office mekers and County Democrata of the same kidney, offered additional evidence that the etence that the ticket was non-partisau was a false Should Scott and Goff be elected over Grant and

Nicoll, they would know full well that a faree majority of the votes by which they were chosen were cast by Republicana for the Republicans in the sky outnumber the County Democrats by S to 1. The Tammany ticket is made up of Demecrate only,

and, if shosen, will be under no obligations to Republi The difference between having Scott and Goff elected over Grant and Nicoll may well be the difference be-tween the triumph of Boss Reed and Cosarism and the ous success of the national Democracy in 1892.

From the Norfolk Piroinian. The city of New York is a great factor in all thet concerns the country, and, this being the case, its municipal polities eannot fail to attract the attention of the coun try at all times but especially so when the issues are so n the present contest.

There is a sharp, clear-cut contest for municipal of

less going on in New York cityat present. There are t be elected a Mayor, District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register. All elected will be in office at the time of the next Presidential election. One of the tick ets-the Tammany ticket-is composed of active puritanical element in politics, they are all rec ognized as honest men, and who can be safely relied upon to support faithfully and with all their might and main the next Democratic nomines for President of the United States. On the other hand, are out-and out machine Republicans, whose hostility to the next Democratic nomines for the Fresidency will be as bitter and deadly as Tom Platt, who selected them, could wish. Should that ticket be elected, it is recognized as an almost utter impossibility to carry New York for the Democracy in the Presidential election two years hence

This being the case, it behooves every Democratic and it is unquestionably the patriotic duty of every son of the South, a voter in New York, to aid in every possible respect the election of the Tammany ticket.
This is a duty he owes the country in order to preserve its republican form of government, and to assist in the defeat of a radical sectional party, and he owes it to his native Southland, in order that he may shield it from the brutal and venomous legislation of Tom Reed and his associates, who would rejoice in ghoulish give over the destruction of the material growth and devalepment of the South. To prevent this dire calamity let every friend of constitutional government and the welfare of the South, resident in New York, support the Tummany ticket.

From the Alexandria Gasett Of all the elections to be held Tuesday week, the re-sult of none is looked forward to with more general interest than that in New York city, where the Tay many, the regular Democracy, is making a gallant fight against the combined opposition of the Republicana, Mugwamps. Prohibitionists, and everybody else who wants to defeat the real, old time, true blue, and only really effective Democratic organization in that city. The prayers now, also all they have to give, of the Vir giula Democrats are daily offered for the success of their party allies in New York.

Scode of Paternal Government.

From the Washington Post.

The season of franked packages of Agricultural Department seeds for rural constituents is just about to bagin, and before it is over it is estimated that some thing like 4.000,000 packages of seeds of all sorts will have been sent out by the Agricultural Department Last season 448.921 packages of seeds were sant out by request of Congressmen, an increase of 7,180 over the preceding year. Added to these were a third as many more packages sent out by the department liself in re-

appears to requests made directly to it.

The department has a special arent, Mr. R. S. Whittle-ton, who, this time in the year, is out on the road travelling about the country and buying fine seeds for the department wherever he finds them. For instance, once when he was going about the country he caw a "patch" of tousstees that toused like peaches. He are one raw and then had some of them cooked, and und the new style of tomato extellent. He bought the whole field of them, and they were sent out by the Agricultural Department last season. All seeds bought are aciestifically treated before they are paid for, and notions saventy. One per cent of them germinate whom tested they are sent back whose they come from . Lest year was the first secence during which a special agest was kept to the field to look for exceptionally good seads for the department, but the plan proved so ad stratio that it to being continued this year

Mr. McAttleter Hangs on the Torte.

From the St. Paul Instit Givine
The permanent value of Mr. Mr. Militaire bone depends attention on the result of the November elections. If the teriff barons carry the day by obtaining
a popular addition will be in clover. We mislissed four
hundred will form a notices for the new court strain
that will be acqueed unies the regime of the plutorings
But if the election should go the other was and the
months should weak their magna, charts from the case. people should weget their magne charts from the tariff treate by electing a fector ratio Congress and especi-ing the Schimey act the Mcaletter class will disappear

to Paris. Proud Pather-Mamon, organ here and see so ignly developing so abstacle |

This to an Optical dobe Only. Miss Henderson Laughe just like a man."
Toy led I have a memor who be guilty of

Always Pray. "Se constants proper G, my heavers." said the cold-made crangelet. "Even the impleme French have a motor, "Suggest Prot." WRAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

John Ruszita, the furrier, who died recently leaving an estate of \$5,000,000, was a good deal of a vinteer in a private way. He had a large and very productive vineyard at his country place at Nissequogue, L. I., the annual product of which is placed at 5,000 gallons of wine. It is good wine too, so his friends say, and At is good wine, too, so his friends say, and they cought to know, for Mr. Ruszits was very lavish with it. A story is told of Mr. Ruszits which illustrates his proverbial honesty. He ones re-sived a considerable order for some muffs, the wholesale price of which was \$10 muffs, the wholesale price of which was \$10 muffs were sold out, but added that there were plenty of \$9 muffs in stock.

Are there any \$11 muffs left?" asked Mr. Ruszifs.

Results.
"Yes, there are plenty of those, too,"
"Well, then," said the veteran furrier, "fill
the order with \$11 muffs, and send word that
the price for that grade of goods will be \$11
next time."

"There is no more fascinating business," a cording to a speech maker, "than that of speech making for," he says, "it is easy to speechify, and anybody can do it by a little practice. Just rattle away. That's my style. And every time you do it you'll grow fonder of it. When your hearers cheer you at the openit. When your hearers cheer you at the opening, you'll feel proud. When they roar with laughter at your funny stories, you'll feel happy, When their faces are aginet as you describe a harrowing scene, or when their eyes are moist as you grow pathetic, you'll show your superiority. When they appreciate the fine points, you will emile with satisfaction. When they are thrilled by the closing burst of eloquence and break into thunderous applause, you'll stand on the platform like a conquering hero, and retire amid the awest strains of the brass-band that are overpowered by the general racket. It is a big thing to be a tip top speechifier and make Rome how!!"

There are a great many old firms and business houses, as well as new ones in this city. A New Yorker who has lived abroad for a quarter of a century, and who got back here a week ago, has been looking through the down town streets, along the east side and the west, from Bleecker street to the Battery. "I was sur-prised." he said, "to see so many names and prised." he said. "to see so many names and buildings that were familiar to me long ago. Why, he:e was a signboard that has been up for half a century; here was a firm that did business forty years back; here was a store that used to be ruo by a man whose name is kept up by his grandson; there was an apple stand at the corner and the woman who sat at it looked just like the one who did so in old times; here was a shipping house that had weathered the storms; here was a building, or nundreds of buildings, that I knew when I was a clerk down town. I have seen crowds of new face- and plenty of new establishments while looking around, but I tell you that there is a good deal of old New York left yet."

"We have all heard of so many inventors dying in poverty and woe," said an agent for patents, "that it is agreeable, by way of contrast, to know of the prosperity of the great American inventor, Edison. The beavy business which he carries on in his electrical works ness which he carries on in his electrical works and establishments has turned out to be advantageous both to mankind and to himself. His electrical flights have not turned his head. He is a business man, watchful and careful, keeping an eye on details and compassing big projects. He does not go into pretentious society, but often enjoys social confabs with friends, and has a taste for ideas outside of his own lines. His world-wide fame has not set him up beyond the reach of ordinary folks, and he knows how to take life. That's the kind of a man Edison is."

A Canadian, in talking of the tour of the Count of Paris in Lower Canada, said: "The Count heard and saw several things there that did not enter his ears or eyes in the United States. In Montreal he was shocked by hearing a band of young French Canadian students sing the "Marseillaise," not in his honor. Out n the farming country around the old city of Quebec he must have been interested by seeing the habitants, or backwoodsmen, whose progenitors came from France nearly three centuries ago, and who bear a far closer resemblance to the French paysans of the sixteenth century in that period of the reign of his Bourbon ancestors than do the descendants of those paysans in France Itself. He must have enjoyed the sight of them when going to mass in their light gray garb, their hoods, their blue sashes, and their moccasins. I myself have not seen them for many years, but am told that they still look as they looked in the feudal ages when the seigneur's held the lands, it was not the habitants, however, who disturbed the Count of Paris last week with the revolutionary strains of the "Marseillaise," but the young French Canadian students, who have a notion that the nineteenth century should be unlike the sixteenth." Quebec he must have been interested by see-

Nearly all of the Chicagoans who come here peak hilariously of the prospects of the World's Fair. They tell of the fine site that has been found for it, of the able managers has been found for it, of the evenues that are to be raised for it, of the revenues that are to be raised for it, of the grand display that is to be made at it by foreign countries all around the globe, and of the popular enthusiasm about it that is constantly effervescing in Chicago. The Chicagoans who are here seem never to weary in exulting over the grandeur and glory of the coming World's Fair.

" More than three-quarters of the Americans who go to Europe." said Mr. Wiseacre, better stay at home. It is not worth their while to waste time and money in travelling like fools. They go to London and put up at a hotel very much like the hotels in New York, and meet a few people who are of the same stripe as their own set in New York, and walk through a few streets or squares of the kind thry have seen in New York. Then they rush to Paris, put up at a hotel like the hotels in London, and see a few people and streets like those of London. Then they hasten to some other city, where they go through the same duli routine, after which they come back here and habble about life abroad, though they might just as well have gone-from one hotel to another in New York. There are plenty of strange and wonderful things to be seen in Europe by a tourist who knows how to look for them, but few of our Americans who have been there can tell about anything that differs much from things in New York." same stripe as their own set in New York, and

A thinking Mongolian of this city gave Tur Sun a new notion when he spoke in this wise: You Americans often say that the Chinese face has an unpleasant look, and that you do not like its shape or its expression; but perhaps you do not know that we Chinese think the American face has a very obnoxious shape and expression. Our broad Mongolian features are not to your liking, and your natfeatures are not to your liking, and your nafrow features are not to our liking. You do
not laugh at the queer looks of Chinese
hables any more than we laugh at the queer
looks of your bables. You do not like
the Chinese style of drees, and we
dislike the way in which American
women and men dress themselves. You say
your religion is better than ones: but tell us
how it is better. You think American helies
are prettier and more pleasing than Chinese
helies; but we think just the opposite of that.
You say that whick yand beer are good drinks;
we say that then is the best drink. We tellers
that things in China are better than things in
America, and that the people there are happier
than the people here. We come to his country
to get money, which is hard to get in our country; but we all want to get back to China while
alive or to be taken back after death.

A female suffragist desires that her voice shall be heard here while making this plaint.
"I notice that the hyracuse correspondent of THE SUN, in telling of the female candidates for the office of School Commissioner in this hinto, always speaks of their personal appear ance. He gives the name and ricture of one of them who, he says, is not beautiful, and of two others who, he says, are prancessaing in appearance, and of set others who have is in morits of ratious kinds. Now, I don't like this way of treating our female candidates. When a man is up for office the papers do not tell of his beautiful face, or his lovely complexity or his estactiful facilities, that rather of his largacity and organization that it is of a woman's ex-pacity that we cought to hear when she is run-thin lady's view of this business is the correct view. ance. He gives the name and picture of one of

All the Water We Want.

The Central Park reservoir will be full of enter by to-morrow night. Yesterday morning there were it feet I inches of water in it.
After the reservoir is full it is thought that
I broad and galling a day will adopt the city's
mode. The water pressure the inghout the
ity to morrow night will be as great as it ever
will be

Afraid of the Percut. "to Mr. Jones in ?" saked the young man timidly. Tig sorr," was the reply "Then present hand my rard to Miss Jones, and tall har I so erry size is out," returned the tachful caller,

sourcy ing away

Another View of \$1. "Me is an ingentionary fallow. When he rescuel me from drawning lest summer be bugged me, and I'd never mes him before."
"You wrong him, Ribel. He wasn't hagging you.
He was only wringing you cot."

NEW NAVAL ORDNANCE WORK. The Search for Nickel-Experiments with

Longer Guns-New Torpedo Nets, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25,-The results of the reent trial of armor plates at Annapolis are farreaching. Not only is an alloy of nickel to be used in the steel for the new vessels, but it is to be tried also in the manufacture of new armor-plerding projectiles. The nickel-steel armor plate developed an extraordinary tenacity, although containing only about 3% per

cent, of nickel, and broke three out of the four

six-inch projectiles, and also the eight-inch.

the base of which was scattered in all direc-

and resisting power in plates, why should it

tions. If this substance shows such toughness

not achieve count success in projectiles? Commodore Folger, in view of the large at propriation of \$1,000,000 made by Congress for the purchase of nickel ore and nickel matte proposes to have a series of tests of the pickel alloy both for plates and projectiles, with view to ascertaining what is the best proportion to employ. Meanwhile he has collected tion to employ. Meanwhile he has collected samples of nickel ore from various sources of supply, such as the Sulbury mines, controlled by the Canadian Corper Combany, the works of the Dominion Mining Company, and the Murray mines, controlled by the Vivians of London. Attention has also been given to the nossible cornering of the nickel product in Canada and elsewhere, with a view to exacting exception to the nickel product in Canada and elsewhere, with a view to exacting exception to the nickel product in Canada and elsewhere, with a view to exacting exception to the nickel product in Canada and elsewhere, with a view to exacting exception to the nickel product of the county in Pennsylvania was expected to furnish this metal in considerable quantities; but lately, it appears, Virginia is looked to for this purpose.

county in Pennsylvania was expected to furnish this metal in considerable quantities; but lately, it appears, Virginia is looked to for this purpose.

As to projectiles, the Carpenter Steel Company of Reading has a contract with the Government for two hundred thousand dollars worth of armor-piercing shells to be made in this country by the Firming process. The Bethlehem Iron Company is said to be arranging for the manufacture of Holtzer shells, which appeared to so "uch better advantage in the Annapolis trials than the Firming projectiles, made by Thomas Firth & Co. of Sheffield, and bearing their name. The Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburgh has made some experimental shells which are said to have given good resuits. With these firms and others experimenting in the manufacture of projectiles there is no reason why American shells should not in due time achieve a triumph like that of American guns. Commodore Folger is also arranging to have the Caley-Courtman process of making ordinary shells from forged steel introduced into the United States. Such shells have hitherto been made of east steel, but the use of forged metal will allow the shell to be thinner, and this will give a larger bursting charge for the same calibre. It is now probable that such shells will be supplied for rapid-fire guns of all sizes.

The report of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly's Board on the Annapolis trials may now soon be expected. One of the last acts of the Board was to examine the backs of the armor plates after they had been removed from the oak. The result of this examination supplements the account of the effects produced on the face of the plates, as fully described at the time. While the steel face of the Cammell plate had been destroyed, its wrought iron back was uncracked, exect directly around the five ragged holes. But the oak hacking of this plate was princed. In it three projectiles are burled. The solution of the serious of the place, so the back of the other continuous in any instance, even when extending through the pl

An event of interest in the Washington ord-An event of interest in the washington ordinance yard will be the arrival, within ten days, of the first forgings from the Bethlehem Iron Works for the 12-inch gun. The gun to be findshed from them will be the largest ever made in this country, weighing, probably, shout 44 tons, and having an 850-pound projectile propelled by 425 pounds of powder. It should penetrate 27% inches of wrought iron. A new torged out, passesing some neculiar atvantages. torped net, possessing some peculiar advantages has been still another object of attition for the Naval Ordnance Bureau; while this gup of the new proving grounds at dian Head, just below Glymount, on the Pomac, rounds out a busy programme of autumork.

IT WAS 10:25 UNTIL 11:25. The Idlers in City Rati Park Lost

Martin J. Keese, custodian of the City Hall, was in great demand for a little while yesterday morning. Several politicians who were discussing the situation out in the park discovered that the clock under the statue of Justice had stopped. They hurried in to find out how it had happened. A bootblack, a policeman off duty, one of the Mayor's messengers, and several unofilcial citizens also discovered

and several unofileial citizens also discovered it, and came in to look for Mr. Keese. It was then nearly 11 octock, but the big clock declared that it was only 10:25.

The clock is wound every Saturday morning by Official Clock Winder James McCartin, and it had been wound about 9 octock yearerday morning. Mr. Keese despatched men to hunt up McCartin and started on the same errand himself. But the official clock winder had meantime been told about it himself, and while everyhody was out looking for him he was up in the tower and had started the clock again. The fresh cold weather and the fact that it had been wound too tight were the only trouble. It was stopped an hour.

A Waterspout in the Sound.

MILFORD, Conn., Oct. 25.-The storm of last Sunday brought a strange visitor to these shores and nearly cost a boatful of people their lives. When the shower came up about 3 'clock in the afternoon people at Merwin's Point noticed a large, heavy black cloud moving rapidly before the gale, which was blowing at perhaps twenty miles an hour. Suddenly there eams from it a sharp flash of lightning of an intensely purple color, which seemed to at intensely purple color, which seemed to strike in the Sound off Charles island, following the flash, the cloud seemed to descend until it touched the water, the column being ball on shaped. It had a revolving motion and moved toward the southwest, where a naphtha launch, with half a dorsn men, was seaming along toward Millord harbor. The water grew turbulent, and big waves rolled toward the black column, coming from every direction. It seemed to those looking on as though the frail craft would soon be enguised. Then another flash of lightning came followed by a heavy peal of thunder, when the whole hing collapsed. The column divided a hundred feet or more above its surface of the water. The upper portion seemed to dissolve while the lower cortion fell back into the water with a rear that was plainly heard on alone. The water under it boiled and bubbled and frothed, then suddenly became calm. It was a verifalle waterspout, the first one ever seen hereabouts. ing rapidly before the gale, which was blowing

An Energetic Municipal Bureau John G. H. Meyers, attorney for the collectop of arrears of personal taxes, wrote to Mayor Grant yesterday that the collection arrearages will probably not be so large next year as this year, because most of the arrear-ages have been collected. Mr. Meyers sub-mitted a report that showed that since the present admin stration took office the colleg-tions have been much greater than in any war since tells. To date this year Mr. Meyers has brought 1560 proceedings for the city, and has hid papers now assisting service, while 2 500 papers have been mailed thus enabling him to leading serve out-of two delinquents and collect \$1500 otherwise unablantatic. The news collected have more than repaid the amount allowed to the bureau for proceeding of delinquents. arrearages will probably not be so large next

Ettendule, North Babota, in Want. Mayor Grant has received a request from a

relief committee in Ellendale North Dakota seking for aid. The people out there need clothing food and money. They may the past two years the crops in this vicivity have toor a failure. The winters are very coid and the people who remain here must have clothing and food or suffer. Last rear local societies contributed largely to the needs; this year they cannot as their resources are extensived.

The Mayor will receive contributions.

For breaking to a sold one for It Japane Pay rant which imbigues the indomination and heat suremen, renoring thread and length—det.

Budgard Etplong's first armel has been pay-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The cyclonic disturbances of the last few days have broken up many house parties, and sent those who were able to get there to the pleasant shelter of clubs and town homes. It threatened at one time to cause the postponement of the Tuxedo ball, for which most elaborate tair. weather arrangements had been made for entaracts of water poured down the mountain sides and there was no disposition on the part of people who had roofs over their heads to face the pittless tempest. Along the coast the outlook was even more alarming, and at Newport the waves dashed so high as to cause considerable damage to residences on the Cliffs.

Mr. E. D. Morgan's loss in his steam yacht Caterina is a serious one, and has fur-nished an occasion for much and retrospee. tion among the credulous and superstitions, since it was by this bost that Mrs. Oliver Iselin made her last journey a few weeks ago, Her death has been one of those profoundly sorrowful events which seem to paralyze all those connected with her by bonds of blood or friendship. Young, good, handsome, and accomplished, with strong family ties drawing her toward the home she loved so well, it seems almost like a violation of nature that she should be blotted out of the land of the living. Her loss will carry grief to many hearts among both rich and poor, and throw into mourning a large family connection.

Preparations are going on rapidly at Madison Square Garden for the coming horse show. and two, three, and even four hundred dollars have been cheerfully paid for a box. The rich. the smart, and the sporting set have all been purchasers, conspicuous among them being Mr. Perry and Mr. August Belmont, Cornelius and W. K. Vauderbilt, W. C. Whitney, J. M. Waterbury, James R. Keene. Adolf Ladenburg. Sidney Dillon Ripley, and scores of others. The prizes offered are more numerous and of etter value than ever before, and the number of competitors promises to be enormous. Of course, the high jumping, which will probably be the attraction of the last night, is looked forward to eagerly, by lady as well as gentlemen sports, and it is expected that the already very high record will be broken more than once. As a society event it will be decidedly distinguished as all the outfit and equipments at the Garden are adapted to seeing and being seen. It will be the first general reunion, too, after the summer flittings, and friends who have been parted for many months by "mountain, stream,

again in a bright and pleasant scene. The marriage of Miss Annie Cutting and the Baron Vriere is announced for the same date as the opening of the horse show, but the arrangements for it have been recently changed, and instead of the brilliant gathering in Grace Church, which would have embraced all Mrs. Cutting's large circle of acquaintances and fr ds, it has been found necessary to have the

ce emony take place at home. son for this is that the Rector of Grace Church has refused to open the sacred edifice for a duplicate ceremony, the couple having been previously married by a Roman Catholic priest, thus making the Protestant service an occasion for pomp and display without any deeper significance. Mrs. Cutting's house, on Fifth avenue, is spacious, but it will scarcely admit of an assemblage large enough to include all who would like to be present. The Baron and Mrs. Cutting have recently visited Washington with a view to securing a house there for their future home.

Mr. McAilister, baving safely launched his book upon the uncertain and sometimes turbulent sea of literary chances and changes, is now turning his attention to the subscription balls of the winter. He announces the first Patriarchs, for Dec. 8, following very closely upon the first night of German opera at the Metropolitan. Débutantes, the number of whom is moderate this year, are largely calculating the private balls that are likely to be given of which not one has as yet been announced. Among the most promising debutantes will be Miss Ethel Forbes-Leith, for whom, doubtless, a great deal of very smart entertaining will be done; Miss Jaffray, daughter of Mrs. William P. Jaffray, who should count herself fortunate if she commands half the admiration that has always been accorded to her still beautiful mother: Miss Geraldine Morgan, youngest daughter of Mrs. William D. Morgan; Miss Bessie Delafield. daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield, for whom it is said that an introductory tea will be given at Sherry's early in December; Miss Beatrix nes, only daughter of Mrs. Free Jones, formerly Miss Mary Rawle of Philadelphia; Miss Alice Ogden, Miss Lucy Welles, and Miss Anne Cameron, caughter of Sir Boderick Cameron, who has already made her debut during the last summer in London. Many other names will doubtless be added to the list during the next few weeks; but it is evident that the belies of two or three seasons, a number of whom are still fancy free, have no reason to fear that their ranks will be scattered by the invasion of a cohort of new faces,

as was the case last year. The engagement of Miss Beckwith, who has been so long an ornament of the gayest set of New York society, has been almost resent fully accepted by her many friends here but doubtless the man whom she has chosen has graces and virtues enough in addition to his high rank and other worldly advantages to secure her future happiness. The family is one of the oldest in England, tracing its pedigree back to before the Conquest, although the barony is of recent creation. Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the stately homes of England, and its future owner could scarcely have found a wife better fitted to preside over its historic splendors than the charming and accomplished American lady whom he will marry about the end of the present mouth.

While every transatiantic steamer arrives heavily laden with well-known New Yorkers the outward-bound vessels carry almost as many to the other side. The French and English bouts yesterday had among their passengers Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, with their patriarchal family of sons and and the party doubtless would have included all their four-footed dependants if a goodly supply of the latter were not known to be waiting for them on the other side. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck also sailed in the Bretagne and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Julian Synge on the Umbria. Several other newly married coupled will soon follow their example.

Mr. Benjamin Porter, the well-known per

trait painter, is about closing his Newport studio for the winter. He has had on exhibition there for some time four beautiful wmen's portraits, among which the one of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore in evening dress is perhaps the most striking, as it admirably re produces the mature beauty and stately dig nity of the original although a three-quarter length of Mrs. James A. Burden is also exfremely lovely. The artist is now putting the finishing touches to a portrait of Miss Louise Shepard, which has been painted for her mother's boudoir. It represents her with a star in her heir and is called "Le foir." The background is clouds, and the face is very othereal. But the sem of the whole collection to a medaliton head of Mrs. Forter, the golden-haired beauty of which is well set off by the frame of white and gold and the severe simplicity of the back ground and surroundings. All the Newport beauties have begged to be painted in the easily way but as the artist justly observes. It is a style that would suit very few."

E-ciety in Washington is preparing for a very gay senson, last winter's angazements having teen ar eadly broken by enlamittee to high plants. As is quite usual now, many New Vorkers are looking for houses there, and sererg: New York girls will mane their debut this winter at the capital. Among them are Mina Itians del Monte the two daughters of Mrs Joseph St no and Mass Lillan Everett, daugter of Mr. Stiney Everett, Miss Helen Les Carroll and Miss Cahot Lodge are also on the list of Washington debutantes, and many ontertalaments in their honor are expected.